

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

URBAN ELEVATION LLC,
 Plaintiff

v.

NICHOLAS ALEXANDER,
 Defendant

Case No. 2:24-cv-02262-JAD-NJK

**ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND
 RECOMMENDATION AND
 REMANDING CASE**

ECF Nos. 1, 3

On December 13, 2024, the magistrate judge entered the following report and recommendation [ECF No. 3]:

I. Magistrate Judge Authority

The Court first evaluates its authority to address the matter. The authority of the undersigned magistrate judge is derived from 28 U.S.C. § 636, which generally provides magistrate judges with the authority to “hear and determine” non-dispositive matters. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); *see also S.E.C. v. CMKM Diamonds, Inc.*, 729 F.3d 1248, 1259 (9th Cir. 2013). By contrast, dispositive matters are sometimes referred to magistrate judges, but in those circumstances a magistrate judge submits a recommendation to the assigned district judge that is subject to the district judge’s de novo review. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B); *see also CMKM Diamonds*, 729 F.3d at 1259-60. Section 636 specifically enumerates eight different types of matters to be treated as “dispositive.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A)-(B). When a matter falls outside of those expressly enumerated as dispositive, courts look to the nature and effect of the issued ruling to determine whether the underlying matter should be considered dispositive or non-dispositive. *See, e.g., Maisonville v. F2 America, Inc.*, 902 F.2d 746, 748 (9th Cir. 1990).

¹ Given the Court’s separate duty to ensure that it has subject matter jurisdiction over the dispute before it, the Court need not address whether Defendant qualifies to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

1 The Ninth Circuit has held that remanding a case to state court, while not case-dispositive,
 2 is dispositive of proceedings in federal court and is therefore beyond the authority of magistrate
 3 judges. *Flam v. Flam*, 788 F.3d 1043, 1047 (9th Cir. 2015). As such, the undersigned will issue
 4 a report and recommendation to the assigned district judge. *See id.*

5 II. Standards

6 Cases may be removed from state court to federal court based on the existence of federal
 7 subject matter jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1441. The Court has a duty to ensure that it has subject
 8 matter jurisdiction over the dispute before it, an issue it may raise at any time during the
 9 proceedings. *See, e.g.*, Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3). “Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction,”
 10 *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377(1994), and there is a strong
 11 presumption against removal jurisdiction, *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d. 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992).
 12 “[F]ederal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first
 13 instance.” *Id.* Removing defendants bear the burden of establishing that removal is proper. *Id.*
 14 “A federal court is presumed to lack jurisdiction in a particular case unless the contrary
 15 affirmatively appears.” *Stock West, Inc. v. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation*, 873
 16 F.2d 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1989).

17 a. Federal Question Jurisdiction

18 “Removal based on federal-question jurisdiction is reviewed under the longstanding well-
 19 pleaded complaint rule.” *Hansen v. Grp. Health Coop.*, 902 F.3d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 2018). The
 20 “well-pleaded complaint rule provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question
 21 is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *California ex rel. v. Locyer*
 22 *v. Dynegy, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 831, 838 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal citations omitted). The federal issue
 23 “must be disclosed upon the face of the complaint, unaided by the answer or by the petition for
 24 removal.” *Id.* (internal citations omitted). Moreover, defenses and counterclaims cannot be used
 25 to establish federal question jurisdiction. *Vaden v. Discover Bank*, 556 U.S. 49, 60 (2009).

26 Here, there is no apparent federal question as Defendant seeks to remove an unlawful
 27 detainer action and his notice indicates that the underlying claim involves his eviction. Docket
 28 Nos. 1-2, 1-1 at 3. Defendant submits that federal question jurisdiction exists because Plaintiff

1 “violate[d] several federal statutes” such as 15 U.S.C 1692 and the Fair Credit Reporting Act. *Id.*
 2 at 1. Defendant’s defense alleging violations of federal law cannot be used as a basis for federal
 3 question jurisdiction.

4 b. Timeliness

5 28 U.S.C. § 1446 provides:

6 The notice of removal of a civil action or proceeding shall be filed
 7 within 30 days after the receipt by the defendant, through service or
 8 otherwise, of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for
 9 relief upon which such action or proceeding is based, or within 30
 days after the service of summons upon the defendant if such initial
 pleading has then been filed in court and is not required to be served
 on the defendant, whichever period is shorter.

10 Here, proof of service for the underlying state complaint was filed on September 23, 2024.
 11 *See Trigueros v. Adams*, 658 F.3d 983, 987 (9th Cir. 2011) (federal courts may take judicial notice
 12 of state court records). Defendant filed his answer on October 4, 2024, Docket No. 1-2 at 4, and
 13 removed the case to this Court on December 6, 2024. *See* Docket No. 1. Thus, Defendant’s notice
 14 of removal is untimely.

15 Accordingly, the undersigned **RECOMMENDS** that this case be **REMANDED** to state
 16 court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. In light of this recommendation, the Court **DENIES**
 17 Defendant’s application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Docket No. 1.

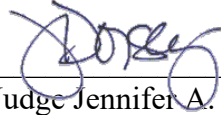
18 Dated: December 13, 2024

19 
 20 Nancy J. Koppe
 United States Magistrate Judge

21
 22 **Order Adopting Report and Recommendation**

23 The deadline for any party to object to this recommendation was December 27, 2024, and
 24 no party filed anything or asked to extend the deadline to do so. “[N]o review is required of a
 25 magistrate judge’s report and recommendation unless objections are filed.” *United States v.*
 26 *Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121 (9th Cir. 2003). Having reviewed the report
 27 and recommendation, I find good cause to adopt it, and I do. IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED
 28 that the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation [ECF No. 3] is **ADOPTED** in its

1 entirety. **This case is REMANDED back to the Justice Court, Township of Las Vegas,**
2 **Clark County, Nevada, Case No. 24CO25654, Department 4,** for lack of subject-matter
3 jurisdiction; the application to proceed in forma pauperis **[ECF No. 1] is DENIED;** and the
4 Clerk of Court is directed to **CLOSE THIS CASE.**

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7 U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
8 Dated: January 7, 2025
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